

Appendix

Representative Henry B. Gonzalez Addresses Graduates of St. Mary's University, and Receives Doctor's Degree

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 3, 1965

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, last Sunday, May 30, Representative HENRY B. GONZALEZ, of San Antonio, Tex., delivered to the graduates of St. Mary's University, in San Antonio, Tex., an inspiring address on the meaning of education, and was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Representative GONZALEZ is a distinguished alumnus of the law school of St. Mary's University, and is now in his second term as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, representing the citizens of Bexar County.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ is a very able Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and is an outstanding Texan, being the first Texas citizen of Spanish-Mexican descent to be elected to our State senate since 1846, and the first Texas citizen of Spanish-Mexican descent ever to be elected to the U.S. Congress. His ability is matched only by his dedication and concern for his constituents and their welfare.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Representative GONZALEZ' commencement address be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDUCATION COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

(By HENRY B. GONZALEZ, Member of Congress, San Antonio, Tex., May 30, 1965)

"Certainly it is heaven on earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of truth."

SIR FRANCIS BACON

(of Truth).

"Disciplina praesidium civitatis."

(Motto of the University of Texas.)

"Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

HERBERT G. WELLS

(The Outline of History).

Reverend Father, deans of the University, distinguished faculty, alumni, friends and members of the graduating class, those of you who are receiving your baccalaureate degrees tonight are going through one of the most significant and memorable of the experiences of life. Your degrees will not automatically assure you of future happiness or success. Neither will your degree signify that your education is now complete. No man is ever fully educated, because no single mind can encompass all the knowledge that this world has to offer. But you who have earned your first degree can be justly proud

of your achievement, because you now have enough experience and enough knowledge to understand some of the great complexities of our world and our times and you possess the background that will enable you to plumb ever deeper into the depths of the unknown.

And those of you who have earned your second degree, the masters degree, can be proud that you have mastered at least one small portion of the field of your choice. You can be proud that you not only know more than you did a year or two ago, but that you have made a contribution to the store of knowledge by writing and defending a thesis. You have the satisfaction of knowing that you have learned in greater depth and are prepared now to learn in ever finer detail.

Not everyone is educated, and not all of us are educated, though we possess varying kinds of academic degrees and though we have devoted long years to study. Great learning is worthy, and great scholars are justly proud of their knowledge, but great learning, before it has any meaning, must be devoted to one single goal—the pursuit of the truth. If any one of us is truly educated, we must seek the truth, and if we fail to seek the truth we are not educated. The man who devotes his energies to the pursuit of truth obtains the greatest of all life satisfactions. The great English essayist and scholar, Sir Francis Bacon, perhaps said it best when he wrote, "Certainly it is heaven on earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of truth." If you would be satisfied with life, and if you would be truly educated, you should live by those words.

Never in all the history of our world has education been so important as it is now. If there ever was a time when the truth could make us free, then that time is now.

Our technology, gained through billions of hours of research, bought by billions upon billions of dollars, has given us great blessings and placed our lives under deep shadows. We all live in great affluence, and our wealth and power is increasing daily. But at the same time we are forced to live in the very shadow of death, so that in our daily lives we all remember Herbert Wells forbidding words, "human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

And this is true. We must in our time solve the riddle of whether we are the masters of our own inventions or whether we are slaves to them. We must solve the issue of whether we can control the atom or whether it shall control us. The contest is not decided. That is why education is more important today than ever and one reason why your being here is important, not just to yourselves, but to the world around you, a world that is racing against time to solve its tangled problems—to feed the hungry, heal the sick, and free us all from the scourge of war and the disaster of utter destruction.

I am not saying that education alone will solve all our problems, and I am not saying that we must have an educated elite. What I am saying is that this world has such fantastic problems that we must better equip all our people to deal with those problems.

We have great difficulties in this world. But adversity is just one side of the coin. We have great opportunities. This is the best of times. We may well want to think that it is the worst of times, but it is the best of times. The opportunities that lie ahead

are difficult to imagine, yet they are there if we grasp them, and we can grasp them only by preparing ourselves.

We must have a population that is not only educated, but a population that is flexible and able to react to changing times. These are times in which staggering changes take place almost overnight. Those who would not be crushed by change must be able to react to change and control it and bend it to their own will and make it accrue to their advantage.

Let me reduce this proposition to simpler terms.

Here in San Antonio we have often failed to keep up with changing times, and we have lost much by not taking advantage of opportunities that we have been confronted with. We have very often been asleep at the switch during the 20th century, and the results are painfully clear. We have the lowest per capita income of any of the great cities of this State. One person out of every four in this county is poverty stricken, and it is not infrequent that people here actually go hungry for lack of the price of food.

Let me cite a single statistic educational attainment. The average citizen of Bexar County in 1960 had the same education as a man in Dallas had in 1940. We are no less than 25 years behind. Whereas the average citizen of Dallas County in 1960 had a high school education, the average citizen of Bexar County had only 10 years of school. Since 1940, we have made less progress in almost everything than any other metropolitan county in Texas. We have not been prepared for the 20th century. If we ourselves as a great city are not to trail behind forever and not to be always left in the economic backwaters and out of the mainstream of life, we must use our energies and imaginations and leadership to better advantage. We have lost much time, and cannot afford to lose any more. Our hope is in you, and I know that you will not fail us.

If you perform as you can, by 1980, or by 1990, Bexar County will no longer be the poorest big city in Texas, and will no longer be the least educated and will no longer depend on an uncertain Federal payroll for its economic lifeblood.

Education is not the sole problem that we have, but we do know that poverty and ignorance go hand in hand, and hunger follows not far behind.

Education alone may not solve the problems of the world or of Bexar County, and education alone may never solve the problems of Mississippi or Appalachia, but it will help.

I believe that if we are to win the race between education and catastrophe we ought to concentrate greater resources on our schools, from kindergarten through the university. I have always supported, with my voice and my votes, investments in education.

Education is expensive and it is hard to get. It will become even more expensive and even more hard to get in the future. We are committed to education as a people and we must see to it that our commitment is carried out, for the benefit of ourselves and for all people.

Adequate educational legislation must not mistake beautiful schools for good schools. We must not only build classrooms and laboratories, but we must be willing to pay the price that is demanded to get better teachers, teachers of better ability and who are better prepared. We must upgrade the

A2841

June 3, 1965

A2842

quality of our education as well as the quantity of it.

We are not doing enough for education in Bexar County, and we are not doing enough in Texas. Unless we make the sacrifices that are required to upgrade our schools—sacrifices at the local and State and Federal levels—then we are leaving our children behind in the starting gates of life. There are those who know horses better than I, but I know enough to assure you that a horse who is last out of the starting gate is going to have to outrun the whole field or finish last.

As a nation we are confronted with the fact that not all States and not all localities can afford the same level of education, no matter how hard they try. How can we assure that a child in the Deep South be as well educated as the one from New York? How can we see that the children of the District of Columbia get the same quality of education as those across the District line in suburban Maryland or Virginia, and how can we see to it that Bexar County has as good schools as Houston or Fort Worth or Dallas?

I do not believe that these problems can be solved all at the local level, and they cannot be completely solved at the State level. Nor can Federal action alone assure a national standard of education that is adequate.

Educational leadership involves a great deal. For a while we felt that the race for education was merely a race to see who could reach the moon first, but today we know that there is much more at stake than a mere moon race.

The motto of one of our great universities here in Texas is in Latin, "Disciplina Praesidium Civitatis." In English, this means roughly that discipline is the guardian of the state. Discipline—learning, understanding, rational action—is the strength and fortress of a free state and a free society. A freeman knows that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. He also knows that freedom depends on decisions that he alone can make.

A free, democratic society is based on the pure and simple proposition that men are capable of self-government. The assumption is that all men are rational—not just one man or a few—and that, therefore, all men should decide for themselves how they should be governed. In such a society much depends on the governed. They must be ready, willing, and able to act for themselves. They must not be willing to let others act for them. They must be able to be members of the majority when they are in the majority and to be members of the loyal opposition when they are in a minority.

Aristotle did not have a great deal of faith in democratic government, believing that it was inclined to extremes. Plato and Polybius believed that governments moved in a cycle. Of course they felt that the first form of government was non-government—anarchy, and that from a state of anarchy men would turn to democracy. But, men being as they are, and human nature being what it is, they felt that the people in a democracy would soon begin to tire of their task of self-government and would begin to let fewer men make all the decisions. An elite would develop, and democracy would then become a state of oligarchy—government by a few. As life progressed onward, the great philosopher felt that oligarchy would become monarchy, and that monarchy itself would become absolute and despotic, so that at the end of the cycle, anarchy would have passed to freedom and freedom to slavery.

In this country we have been fortunate enough to show that a free, democratic government can stand the test of time. We have discovered, as the Republic has grown and matured, that the true basis of a viable and lasting democracy is education. We have discovered that education and education alone can prepare a citizen to uphold the responsibilities of self-government. That is why we can truthfully say that learning—

discipline, as the Romans put it—is the guardian of the state and the basis of our freedom.

You have now, by virtue of long years of schooling, earned your diploma, which is a passport into a new life, and which is the key to the kingdom—the key to knowledge, wisdom, and virtue, the keys to truth and light.

You have earned the right to citizenship, the right to take up the full burden of self-government and self-discipline—for yourself and for your Nation.

May your life be filled with the satisfaction of knowing that you have pursued truth all your days, so that at the end of your life you can say that, as Sir Francis Bacon did, "Certainly it is heaven on earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of truth."

Panel on Red China Reveals Curious Views

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1965

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, a recent column from the Indianapolis Star reveals, as its editor indicates, some curious views on Red China.

Particularly noteworthy and sound, however, are those attributed to our colleague, Representative WILLIAM G. BRAY. The column follows:

[From the Indianapolis Star, May 19, 1965]

PANEL ON RED CHINA REVEALS CURIOUS VIEWS

(By Thomas G. Karsell)

A pair of speakers at the recent all-day institute on Chinese-American relations proved to be a font of misinformation on United States attitudes toward China and American conduct in South Vietnam.

Edward B. Jolliffe, a member of the Canadian Democratic Socialist Party from Ontario and recent visitor to Red China, came as no surprise to anyone familiar with his pro-Chinese inclinations.

But Stanley Greenspan held a curious position indeed. As assistant to the director of the International Affairs Department, American Federation of Labor, he sounded a bit out of line with American trade union policy toward Red China. Greenspan got himself in the bizarre position of demanding American willingness to trade with the Chinese Communists, who offer coolie slave-labor prices for their goods, competing with unionized Americans.

One supposes he may have some difficulties explaining his attitudes to his superiors, who have said they wished no part of diplomatic recognition or trade with Red China.

PRESIDENT MUST DECIDE

Jolliffe distinguished himself by claiming that "admirals and generals" were the big influence in American foreign policy. The President of the United States sets American foreign policy, after consultation with his Cabinet and with members of the Military Establishment. But it is the President who decides, not the military.

Indeed, Dr. Daniel Wit, professor and chairman of the Department of History and Political Science of Northern Illinois University—also a panel member—correctly pointed out that the military frequently complains that it isn't heard enough. But

the chief of state who fails to hear his armed forces commanders, as Dr. Wit wisely noted, is a fool indeed.

Dr. Wit was a splendid voice of moderation throughout the panel discussion.

And Indiana's Representative WILLIAM G. BRAY sat through the doubletalk from Jolliffe until smoke began to pour out his ears.

As a Member of the Government, BILL BRAY said, he could not sit silent and hear Jolliffe attack the United States. Moreover, BRAY said, Americans wishing to trade with Red China must be willing to foot the bill because the Chinese are poor pay. What's more, "what have they got that we want?" BRAY asked succinctly.

DELIVER OR SURRENDER

About Vietnam, BRAY—seconded by Wit—took the position that the United States must either fulfill its commitment to South Vietnam "or surrender." Happily, Americans don't like surrendering and it appears most likely that we are in South Vietnam to get the Communists out of that troubled nation.

Because the institute was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee—an arm of the Quaker Church—it was fortunate that BILL BRAY was present to dissent from the "let's recognize Red China" group. BRAY is himself a Quaker and far better informed than most Americans, being a member of the House Armed Service Committee for many years.

But one wonders how the local labor groups and the Indiana State Council of Churches, together with the Bureau of Public Discussion at Indiana University got into cosponsoring this affair.

It is sad that misinformation gets swallowed by the gullible, some of whom actually prefer to believe the bad things that are said about our Government rather than what our President and other responsible Government officials tell us.

Free discussion on any topic is certainly a good thing. And it is possible that the reasoned argument of Dr. Wit more than offset the caricature of the United States drawn by Greenspan and Jolliffe. But what a pity it is that otherwise educated men attack motives of the Government, which seeks only to keep world peace.

Idahoan Spreads Good Will in Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, June 3, 1965

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, for some time the administration has considered devoting greater attention to social and economic measures to supplement the military and political means already being used to fight the Communists in Vietnam.

I am pleased to be able to point out that U.S. Army Lt. John H. Damewood, of Pocatello, Idaho, is taking these new programs seriously. As Columnist Hal Boyle pointed out in the Lewiston Morning Tribune of Friday, May 21, Lieutenant Damewood has been a one man good-will mission among 3,000 inhabitants of 12 straggling hillside bamboo-hut hamlets in Vietnam. In several weeks of activity, this hard-working special forces officer has established two dispensaries, taught the rudiments of

June 3, 1965

A2843

sanitation, organized a 40-pupil school, and helped plant some 500 fruit and nut trees.

I request unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD Hal Boyle's article on Lieutenant Damewood and an editorial, by Lee Ester, which was published on May 23 in the Idaho Sunday Journal. I applaud Lieutenant Damewood for his sense of responsibility and his dedication; and I commend the article and the editorial to the attention of all Senators.

There being no objection, the article and the editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune, May 21, 1965]

IDAHO OFFICER FELL IN LOVE WITH VIETNAM
(By Hal Boyle)

CAMP GIA VUC, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Some U.S. soldiers regard Vietnam as a muddy wasteland which they hate the whole time they are here. Others, fall in love with the land and its people and try to perform a real service during their tour of duty. One of these is Lt. John H. Damewood, of Pocatello, Idaho, an idealist in uniform.

This rugged, 27-year-old officer has the job of handling civil affairs for a U.S. Army Special Forces unit stationed in a key position astride the famed Ho Chi Minh trail.

GOOD WILL MISSION

He has been a one-man good-will mission among 3,000 inhabitants of 12 struggling hillside bamboo hut hamlets.

In several weeks of whirlwind activity Damewood has done these things:

Set up two dispensaries and taught the villagers the rudiments of sanitation.

Organized and provided books for a 40-pupil school for children who had never seen a classroom.

Arranged a program under which the villagers can exchange their rude crossbows and other handicraft items for tools, cloth, blankets, and hardware.

"They are also planting family gardens for the vegetables they need to vary their diet," Damewood said. "And we are also planting some 500 fruit and nut trees, and starting other projects to provide them with fish ponds and help raise the quality of their pigs and rabbits."

The lieutenant gives out 4,800 bars of soap each month. He pointed at a flapping laundry line stretched between two huts.

"You never used to see that here before," he said. "Many of the children now are brushing their teeth regularly. We are trying to get them to realize that most of their diseases are caused by dirt and lack of hygiene."

"Our theme is that self-sufficiency is the first step toward self-government. And these people show a real willingness to try to improve their lot."

"Our goal is to get these betterment programs going so well that when we pull out, the villagers will be able to make a go of things themselves without further assistance."

Damewood's pride is the "New Life Hamlet," a community of 175 huts built from scratch to house 750 Montagnard tribesmen driven from their homes farther north by Vietcong guerrillas.

"We provided the materials, but they put up the houses themselves," he said. "They have a wonderful spirit. You can't help liking and admiring them."

There are an estimated 750,000 of the mountain tribesmen in South Vietnam.

"I think the future of the country may depend on whether they stay with the government or swing to the Vietcong," he said. "These people here are staying with the government—and risking their lives to do it."

[From the Idaho Sunday Journal, May 23, 1965]

MORE OF THE SAME

Columnist Hal Boyle's report of the humanitarian work of a Pocatello man in South Vietnam is a reminder of what we should have been doing more of for a long time.

The report Friday concerned the work of 1st Lt. John Damewood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Damewood, 534 No. 11th Avenue, Pocatello. Calling Lieutenant Damewood a one-man good-will mission, Boyle wrote that he has established two dispensaries and taught sanitation, organized and provided books for a school and encouraged the planting vegetables and food and nut trees. "Our theme," Damewood said "is that self-sufficiency is the first step toward self-government." And he adds hopefully: "These people show a real willingness to try to improve their lot."

If we had done this kind of thing in earnest years ago, there is a good chance we would not be trying to find military solution in South Vietnam now. We should have learned by now that peoples of underdeveloped nations are less impressed by a military power than by efforts to improve their lot. They cannot be blamed if they find it difficult to understand how we help them by killing people.

In the 10 years we have been in South Vietnam, we have poured in millions of dollars in military and economic aid. Judging from the support we have been getting from the people, it has not been very effective.

Perhaps the kind of work Lieutenant Damewood is doing will make amends for our past mistakes. Judging from Boyle's report, his efforts are effective, for they meet basic human needs of the people of South Vietnam. Quite obviously, our cause and theirs will be helped by much more of the same.

U.S. Policy in Dominican Fighting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1965

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I am happy and proud to commend my hometown newspapers—the Times-Picayune and New Orleans, La., States-Item—for their fine editorials early last month in support of President Johnson's unhesitating and wise decision to dispatch U.S. Marines to the Dominican Republic as soon as the President realized that the revolution there had gotten out of control and that American lives and property were in grave peril.

The editors of the Times-Picayune and the States-Item recognized the seriousness to American life and limb at the time; and also the possible seizure of control of the revolt by Communist agents. They lauded President Johnson for his perception and his incisive action in not only safeguarding American citizens and their property, and evacuating them and nationals of other countries, but also in preventing the establishment of a second Communist-controlled government in the Western Hemisphere.

It is a pleasure for me, Mr. Speaker, to call to the attention of all of my colleagues in the Congress two very fine editorials by the Times-Picayune and the New Orleans States-Item. I also would

like to say that the editors of these two newspapers—George W. Healy, Jr., of the Times-Picayune, and Carl Corbin of the States-Item—have displayed another example of the fine work they are doing for the benefit of the people of the city of New Orleans, and of all of south Louisiana.

The editorials from the Times-Picayune and the States-Item of May 4, 1965, follows:

UNITED STATES HAD JOB TO DO AND IS DOING IT

Latin American nations concerned over the U.S. military presence in the Dominican Republic have been informed precisely how they can assist in effecting withdrawal.

Establishment of a joint peacekeeping force, with units contributed by those South and Central American nations that are capable of doing so has been proposed by the United States in a draft resolution presented to the Organization of American States.

The inference is clear that some kind of military power is absolutely necessary in the revolt ravished island to prevent a Communist regime from capitalizing on the current chaos and to help the Dominicans restore order.

President Johnson Monday night detailed the tragic turn whereby "a popular democratic revolution, committed to democracy and social justice (in the Dominican Republic) was taken over and really seized and placed into the hands of a band of Communist conspirators."

And, he asserted, "The American nations cannot, and must not, and will not permit the establishment of another Communist government in the Western Hemisphere."

The President was eminently correct, we believe, in saying the U.S. intervention was necessary and is equally right in advising other countries that the United States must remain until the killing is stopped and order restored.

The United States was the only nation in the inter-American system capable of the prompt military action necessary to protect foreign nationals. While most Latin Americans look uneasily upon the presence of U.S. troops, they should recognize the justification for the initial deployment.

Now, as evidence mounts of the effort to subvert what may have begun as a democratic revolt, they ought also to face up to the shared responsibility for the security of the region.

It is necessary that if lasting order and a truly popular government are to arise out of the current turmoil, the cooperative assistance of many institutions in the inter-American system must be turned to the support of the Dominican Republic. For it is evident that any regime that may come to power as a result of the unilateral action of the United States will labor under a sore handicap in subsequent political and diplomatic undertakings.

Presumably the U.S. Government would like to be out of Santo Domingo as much as some of the Latin States would like to see it out. But OAS deferment of action on the U.S. resolution Monday indicated hesitancy on the part of at least several governments to cooperate in taking over the task this country has invited them to assume.

U.S. POLICY IN DOMINICAN FIGHTING

For escalation, the fighting in the Dominican Republic is difficult to parallel. One day it's a revolt of young army officers against the three-man ruling junta.

But the next day it's veered left into a bloody effort, captured by casehardened Communist schemers, to set up Red government No. 2 in the Western Hemisphere.

Propriety of President Johnson's sending U.S. Marines into the chaotic country to protect lives of Americans and other foreign nationals is unassailable.

Now that purpose has been broadened by the President to prevent establishment of another Communist government on this side of the Atlantic. U.S. fighting men on Dominican soil will be increased to 14,000.

Despite the delicacy of the situation, Mr. Johnson has decided wisely. Ideally, of course, the Organization of American States should have taken the lead, but it has no police force with which to work. Prompt response to the situation was the ruling factor and promptness is not yet one of the laudable qualities of the OAS.

When Castro Communists smuggled arms into Venezuela, for example, to influence the forthcoming Venezuelan election in 1963, the OAS didn't get around to voting sanctions against Cuba until July 1964.

A delay of any such proportion in the current situation would serve the purpose of the Communist takeover admirably.

When there suddenly is no government, it is foolish to sit back and wait for an appeal from a government.

Mr. Johnson knows he is walking on eggs, else he would not have gone to such lengths as addressing his fellow citizens three times within 5 days. Nor would he have hustled our diplomats off to make our motives clear to sister republics.

Our foes in Latin America have quickly dusted off the old "Colossus of the north" label and Moscow, Peking, Havana, and other points are exploiting their propaganda opportunity.

As ever, the best defense is the truth. The President has carried his story to the world quickly and with candor.

Now it is for the members of the Organization of American States to respond with their contributions of peacekeeping forces. None of them should want the prospect of having to fight on home grounds the Communist terrorists exported by two Red bases within the hemisphere.

C. Oscar Tate, Jr., Veteran West Virginia Flier, Employs Experience to Advance as President of National Air Taxi Conference

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, June 3, 1965

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, C. Oscar Tate, Jr., is a West Virginian who has been instrumental in the growth of aviation in the Mountain State and a leader in national development of the air taxi system. Now president of Greenbrier Airlines and Greenbrier Airport, Inc., White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Oscar Tate has been engaged in commercial aviation for 32 years. He has amassed more than 18,000 accident-free hours of flying, and it has been my pleasure to fly as one of his passengers for thousands of miles.

During his career, Oscar has been a barnstorming pilot, a flight instructor, airline pilot, and air taxi operator. He is now a respected and effective community leader as well as one whose judgment is sought in matters relating to

national aviation policies. He is in constant contact with influential men and women in business, government, and the entertainment world since Greenbrier Airlines services those famous resorts, the Greenbrier and the Homestead Hotels.

In the May-June issue of the Flight Service Journal there appears a concisely written article on the contributions of C. Oscar Tate, Jr., in the aviation industry. This publication is the official magazine of the National Association of Air Traffic Specialists, Inc., and is known as the voice of the flight service specialist. I ask unanimous consent that this article appear in the Appendix at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix an article by C. Oscar Tate, Jr., which appeared in the May issue of Air Transport World. As president of the National Air Taxi Conference, Mr. Tate has authored an informative article which outlines the expansion recorded by the air taxi industry in recent years—an expansion which will be meaningful to the traveling public.

There being no objection, the two articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

[From the Flight Service Journal,
May-June 1965]

MEET YOUR CORPORATE MEMBERS GREENBRIER AIRLINES

C. Oscar Tate, Jr., president of Greenbrier Airlines and Greenbrier Airport, Inc., White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has been engaged in commercial aviation for 32 years. His no-accident record covers over 18,000 hours of flying, from barnstorming in OX-5 biplanes, flight school operation, airline piloting, and air taxi operation.

Tate learned to fly as a youth while endeavoring to obtain appointment in flying cadets, soloing in Huntington, W. Va. Employed at Huntington Airport for several years, in various capacities, he began barnstorming in an OX-5 Waco in 1934 and 1935, in West Virginia and Kentucky hills and mountains.

He operated a small airport at Huntington 1936-39, and then opened the Greenbrier Hotel's airport in August 1939. A stint of 6 months at United Airlines' Cheyenne Flight Training Center followed Pearl Harbor, which closed the Greenbrier Airport.

From 1942 to 1949, Tate was a pilot for TWA, first on the Air Transport Command Intercontinental Division flying out of Washington across the South Atlantic and North Atlantic, then on the Trans World International Division after the war, flying DC-4 and Constellation equipment.

Although his first interest with TWA was in piloting duties serving over 2 years as check pilot, he had secondary interests in passenger service and public relations, and was selected to captain the 1946 flight to Rome carrying Cardinal-designates Spellman and Glennon.

Leaving TWA in 1949, Tate resumed operation of Greenbrier Airport and has specialized in air taxi and charter service, building up one of the outstanding services of its kind carrying important passengers of the business, entertainment, and government worlds to and from the Greenbrier and the Homestead Hotels.

Finding time for community service as well, Tate is past president of the White Sulphur Springs Club of International Rotary, past president of the chamber of commerce, past chairman of the board of Emmanuel Methodist Church, current member

of the State aeronautics commission. He is a longtime member of Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, OX-5 Club, and the Air Line Pilots Association.

Greenbrier Airlines recently celebrated its 25th anniversary, having operated during that time without an injury to passengers or pilots.

[From the Air Transport World, May 1965]

YEAR 1964 BRIGHT, FUTURE BRIGHTER FOR AIR TAXI

(By Charles O. Tate, Jr.)

Practically everything in the air taxi business in 1964 was "up." The outlook for continued growth and expansion of air taxi service in 1965, and in the immediate years ahead, is excellent.

When effected, the recently announced plan of the Civil Aeronautics Board to extend the operating authority of air taxi companies indefinitely, and to authorize them to carry mail under certain conditions, will be a great boon to this industry.

This not only will give air taxi operators greater confidence in their future but will encourage and stimulate them to make larger investments for expansion of their facilities, equipment, and personnel to meet the anticipated growing demand for their services.

We air taxi operators also were pleased by the CAB acknowledgment that air taxis "have become an established part of the transportation system."

The CAB development follows closely the announcement last February by Postmaster General John A. Gronouski that his Department will send to the Congress, for enactment before 1967, a plan that would abolish airmail postage, and provide for movement of all first-class mail by the most expeditious means of transportation. He said air taxis, as well as scheduled airlines and supplemental air carriers, would be used for the expeditious transportation of first-class mail under his proposal.

We air taxi operators, individually and as a group, are pleased by our progress to date. But we well realize we have just scratched the surface of the potential in the United States.

A definite trend toward greater use of air taxi by the traveling public is developing. There is a major reason for this. The speed of point-to-point jet travel has increased the traveling public's impatience with slow—and often exasperating—surface means of getting to and from major airports.

The common complaint today is that the time it takes a passenger using surface transportation to get to a metropolitan area airport, and from a major airport to his ultimate destination, is much longer than his plane trip. People, especially businessmen, know their time is valuable; that hours lost in surface transit represent a loss of productive time.

Our great potential and ultimate goal lie in getting the vast majority of air travelers to "fly all the way"—from their closest airport to the airport nearest their destination—via the combined services of air taxi and the scheduled airlines.

We are promoting this concept now and it is producing results. But our success is being limited by several factors. To name a few, the 23 scheduled airlines, participating in the air taxi service agreement for the interchange of passengers and freight, are not now permitted to issue tickets covering both airline and air taxi services; air travel insurance for air taxi flights costs more than that for airline travel; and air taxi rates are usually higher than airline passenger fares.

The National Air Taxi Conference and its membership of nearly 200 independent air taxi operators in 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, look forward to the day when one ticket and one travel insurance policy can be issued to a passenger for eco-